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the diversion of commercial supremacy from Philadelphia to New York, and on p. 93 the Mohawk Pass very properly gets it.)

Here is some strange juggling with principles (pp. 129, 130): "Western Europe could worry along very well without the Gulf Stream, so far as temperature is concerned. . . . And evidently the stress of emphasis is not the warming effect of the stream water, but the keeping of the shores free from ice!" This will not bear scrutiny. There is a recent fling against the Gulf Stream going the rounds, but at best it is only a quibble. (On p. 91, one must be allowed to ask *how* one can present the inclination of the earth's axis "without worrying about the plane of the ecliptic"?)

Here is confusion (p. 201): "When the pupil has learned that the storms of the United States (the tropical cyclones excepted) are preceded by easterly, and followed by westerly winds, . . . etc." Why make an exception? Why call attention to east and west components of the winds? An exercise on the "Emphasis of Essentials" would keep track of north and south components instead, for the United States.

Sclavonic, Khaibar, uninhabitable, are either rare or obsolete, and cañon is obsolescent. There is no authority for Baluchs, Montenegrans, and crafts (for vessels). Monogram (p. 217) (for monograph), and care (p. 127) (for case) are evident typographical errors.

In spite of the adverse criticism, the volume is to be recommended for the field it is planned to fill.

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Tarr & McMurry's Geographies. Europe and Other Continents. Third book. The Macmillan Company.

THIS volume is to follow in use the first and second books already published, and reviewed in this journal. It is apparently intended to complete the grade work in geography. It deals with the elements of physical geography (50 odd pages), with plants and animals (nearly 30 pages), the human race (25 pages), South America (50 odd pages), Europe (about 200 pages), Asia (about 60 pages), Africa (60 pages), Australia and island groups (20 odd pages). In addition, a review section on North America is added (30 odd pages), and a section in which comparisons, especially in the line of productions, are instituted between the United States and other countries.

The section dealing with the elements of physical geography are on the whole good, better than the corresponding matter in any of the common-school geographies with which we are familiar. The principles of physical geography are brought into vital relations with other phases of geography. The material of those parts of the volume which deal with continents other than our own are on the whole well chosen, and, from the point of view of importance to the United States, the space devoted to the several continents and to the several countries within them, has been well allotted. The source of much of the material, the international geography, is often evident, and is acknowledged in the preface.

Throughout the volume there is one peculiarity in the composition which we believe to be a defect. It is illustrated by the following quotations:

"In two important respects North and South America are unlike in physiography. In the first place, their large rivers flow in different directions. Describe from

memory the three or four principal river systems of North America. Make a sketch of the three largest rivers of South America. One of these is the largest in the world. Which is it? Which one most nearly corresponds to the Mississippi in position and direction of flow?

"A second difference between the two continents is in regard to their coast lines" (p. 99).

And again: "Like the plateau of New England, it has been very deeply cut by rivers. Name several of them. Since the nearly horizontal strata of sandstone, shale, etc., contain beds of coal, these deep river valleys have been of great value" (p. 490).

Barring the question of fact involved in the "in the first place" of the first quotation (for the large rivers of North America flow north, and east, and south, and west, and those of South America flow in at least three of these directions), the continuity of the discourse is interrupted by directions to the child to do certain things which, though well enough in themselves, would be better suggested by the teacher than by the book. Furthermore, the teacher should be free to introduce the review questions when and where he thinks best, and the time and place should not be prescribed for him. Such directions as these, and the book is full of them, will not help the efficient teacher, and they are likely to become so mechanical in the hands of the inefficient, as to be of little value. The answer to this criticism will probably be that the teachers do not know enough to institute the necessary comparisons; but, in the first place, we entertain a better idea of teachers in general; and in any case, text-books should not be written primarily for the poorer teachers.

There are numerous marks of haste in the preparation of this volume, as in the case of its predecessors. Most of them are not serious, but a little care would have eliminated at least many of the numerous slight errors. Thus, the Ozark Mountains are placed in Arkansas and Indian Territory in Fig. 366, and in Missouri in Figs. 360 and 361. The "Lake Superior Highlands" (Fig. 366) are a part of the "low plains" of page 96. There are occasional incorrect references to figures and pages. The term "level" is very loosely used in the description of land surfaces, and seems to be applied promiscuously to areas which are not mountains. In the map showing wheat production (p. 497) great injustice is done to Washington, which has recently become an enormous producer of wheat. Indeed we believe that in 1890 the banner wheat producing county in the United States was in Washington, and the production for 1901 was far in excess of that of 1900. Certain areas in Montana, too, like the Flat-head Valley, might well have been represented. The impression is given (p. 493) that tannic acid is derivable from any great forest, and that phosphates are found in South Carolina and Florida only (p. 509). Slight qualifications would have made such statements much more accurate. On the map showing areas productive of oil, Texas receives no credit. While we have not verified the data, the dates in connection with Figs. 421 and 424 are questioned. At any rate, if the dates given are correct, statistics of a later date would have been better.

In the comparison of statistics of productiveness, it seems to us that dates should have been introduced and perhaps certain other details. Thus, the statistics given on page 498 are likely to lead the child to the idea that Minnesota is the permanent leader in the production of wheat, and that the value of the wheat each year is that assigned in the diagram. As a matter of fact, such statistics can be accurate for but a single year, both because the product and its price are subject to fluctuation. If the

date corresponding to the statistics embodied in the diagram were given, the statistics would be more valuable. It would have been well, too, not to have limited these comparative statistics to the five leading states. It is of importance, no doubt, to know which the five leading wheat-producing states are ; but in a book of this grade it might have been well to introduce at least a list of all the states which are considerable wheat-producers. Surely there are many states whose wheat-producing capacity is great, which yet do not produce 38,000,000 bushels per year ; and states which produce less than this amount are not brought into the comparison. The same considerations apply to other products.

The chapter to be most seriously criticised is that which purports to review the geography of North America. This is the way it runs : "A general statement of the great *wind belts* which influence North America is given on pages 26-28, and they are shown graphically in Fig. 25. Name these belts. Figures 38 and 39, together with the accompanying text, explain the *ocean currents* that approach our shores. Describe them. The effects of these winds and ocean currents upon our western coast and interior are stated on pages 160 and 161 (see also Fig. 29). The nature and influence of *cyclonic storms* are discussed on pages 38 and 39. Recalling these various facts, explain the isotherms for North America in Figs. 36 and 37. Figure 367 shows the *rainfall* for the United States. Give the reasons for the differences in rainfall." And this is reviewing !

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